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WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, possible snow, 4-10 (42-36). Saturday, possible snow, 4-10 (42-36). Sunday, possible snow, 4-10 (42-36). LONDON: Friday, possible snow, 4-10 (42-36). Saturday, possible snow, 4-10 (42-36). Sunday, possible snow, 4-10 (42-36). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy, 16-19 (61-67). Saturday, cloudy, 16-19 (61-67). Sunday, cloudy, 16-19 (61-67).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Under New Fed Chief

U.S. Fiscal Policies Unlikely to Change

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The appointment of William Miller, chairman of Textron Inc., to replace Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board may bring a change in style in the management of the nation's monetary policy. However, a change in substance is considered unlikely.

The greatest significance of the change is expected to be closer coordination between the administration's fiscal-tax and spending policies and the regulation of the money supply and interest rates that fall under the purview of the central bank.

Miller Selection Affects Dollar

William Miller's nomination as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board caused further setbacks yesterday for the dollar on world currency markets. Dealers noted that, unlike Mr. Burns, the future chairman is not known outside the United States.

Details, and a portrait of Mr. Miller, Page 7.

As one who accepted a previous assignment in the Carter administration, Mr. Miller seems likely to continue the policies of the White House and the Federal Reserve that existed under the stewardship of the outspoken Mr. Burns.

Although the Federal Reserve's monetary policies have been considered by some to be primarily those of its chairman, Mr. Burns has only one vote of the seven on the board of governors and one vote in the 12 on the Federal Open Market Committee, which actually establishes monetary policy and institutes changes in direction.

Powerful Spokesman
The chairman, of course, exercises powerful influence in presenting background and commentary on the economic situation at policy meetings, and he is the Fed's spokesman before congressional oversight committees and in dealings with the administration.

As a successful industrial executive, Mr. Miller has long been involved in public service and social issues, particularly those related to employment opportunities for minorities, the disadvantaged and veterans. He served in volunteer posts to promote such jobs during the administrations of Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and also agreed at President Carter's request earlier this year to lead a drive for jobs for veterans.

What Mr. Miller's monetary policies will be are unknown. They may, it is believed, be somewhat inclined toward assuring continued economic expansion.

He is believed to be perhaps as fiscally conservative as the man he will succeed.

Mr. Miller said yesterday in Washington that he felt it would be possible to obtain a sharp reduction in the nation's high unemployment rate and to hold down inflationary forces at the same time. It was the same theme he expressed in a speech before a business group in Pittsburgh almost a year ago, and an associate said last night that Mr. Miller stood by that and other parts of the Pittsburgh talk.

Macro-Stimulus

At that time, he supported a broad macro-economic stimulus to produce more jobs, and he suggested several changes in tax policy for business to encourage capital investment. He advocated faster depreciation allowances in general and a doubling of those allowances in states with high unemployment, as well as an increase in the present investment tax credit for new plant and equipment from 10 per cent to 12 per cent.

Mr. Miller called the free market "the best, most equitable means for resource allocation," but also indicated that he supported the idea of "selective stimulus restraints or controls as acceptable medicine" to deal decisively with inflation.

The appointment of the 52-year-old executive has been accepted warmly in the business community, where Mr. Miller is widely known as a member of the Business Council, the National Alliance of Businessmen, the Conference Board and the head of the U.S. Savings Bond Payroll Drive for 1977.

A monetary authority who "guesses" that the nation "shouldn't look for any sudden

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)



PAYMENT DUE—Fire sweeps through the farm home of George Raines in Butler, Mo., and not a fireman is in sight. A Butler fire department spokesman explained that he had received a call warning that the farm was burning but that the firemen did not respond because \$25 for fire protection had not been paid.

U.S. Leader Starts 6-Nation Tour

Gierek Welcomes Carter to Poland

WARSAW, Dec. 29 (AP)—President Carter arrived in Poland today on the first leg of the most ambitious trip of his year-old presidency and his first visit to a Communist country. Besides Europe, the nine-day journey will take him to the Middle East and India.

The President was welcomed by Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek at Warsaw's Okęcie Airport after a direct flight from Washington. He will spend 35 hours in the Polish capital.

Polish government officials and dissidents alike hailed Mr. Carter's visit here, the third by a U.S. president since 1973.

As he left the White House, Mr. Carter said he would use the six-nation tour to promote peace and the cause of human rights.

After Poland the President will go to Iran, India, Saudi Arabia, France and Belgium. The only stops directly connected with key current developments are likely to be in Tehran and Riyadh. In the Iranian capital Mr. Carter will meet Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and King Hussein of Jordan. Both in Tehran and in Saudi Arabia's capital the chief topics will be oil and the search for a Middle East peace settlement.

One credited Mr. Carter with helping to bring about a general amnesty that freed from prison dissident intellectuals and rioters against a food-price hike.

"Full respect for human rights cannot be regarded as a domestic matter of any country. This respect is inseparable from the true freedom of nations," said the Committee for Social Self-Defense, founded to help persons involved in the June, 1976, food-price protests in Radom and Ursus.

Mr. Gierek, in an interview a few hours before Mr. Carter's arrival, said he would leave it to his guest to select the subjects for their talks tomorrow. The talks are expected to touch on human rights, disarmament and economic cooperation.

Mr. Gierek, who wants more credits and trade from the United States, said he was convinced he would find a common language on economic cooperation.

A front-page editorial in Trybuna Ludu, the party newspaper, told Poles that the visit might ease problems caused by three straight bad harvests. Two of Poland's principal dissent groups, both with memberships estimated at fewer than 100, gave Western newsmen letters welcoming the Carter visit.

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Opposes Independent Nation Carter Supports Begin On Palestinian Issue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—President Carter said last night that Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin had taken a "long step forward" in offering self-rule for Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. He affirmed that the United States did not agree with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that the Palestinians should be given their own independent state.

In a television interview, Mr. Carter discussed a wide range of foreign and domestic topics and generally expressed optimism about the next year on the eve of his departure on a nine-day trip to six nations.

On domestic matters, Mr. Carter conceded for the first time that he might not be able to submit a balanced federal budget before the next presidential election. He expressed satisfaction with his achievements in his first year in office and said that his priorities next year would be to improve the economy, press for passage of his energy legislation and meet the "difficult" political challenge of obtaining Senate confirmation of the Panama canal treaties.

Mr. Carter's comment on the state of the Middle East negotiations was the administration's most detailed since the recent meeting between Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat in Jerusalem. In disagreement over how to resolve the Palestinian question, Mr. Sadat has insisted that the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip be allowed their own state as part of a general peace settlement.

Mr. Begin, ruling out such a move, offered an elaborate plan for Palestinian self-rule with Israeli military forces to maintain security. The arrangement would be subject to review, Mr. Begin has said, in five years.

Mr. Carter said that Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat both had been "bold and courageous" in holding direct talks and said that "there is no reason for us to be discouraged" by the inability of the two leaders to reach an accord yet.

On the key issue of the Palestinians, however, Mr. Carter went out of his way to support Mr. Begin's position, but in doing so he gave a U.S. inter-

pretation to them, stressing that he perceived the areas of compromise to be.

For most of the last year, Mr. Carter has called for a Palestinian "homeland" or "entity" to be created in the context of the Middle East solution, but he and other officials have said the United States "preferred" that this entity not be an independent state.

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Nigeria Gets Warning on Tie to France

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud warned the Nigerian ambassador here today that "normal relations" could be "compromised" if the official Algerian press continued an anti-French campaign, a French government spokesman announced.

The foreign minister summoned ambassador Mohammed Bedjaoui to point out "contradictions" between the statements by eight French hostages, captured by Polisario guerrillas in Mauritania, that they had been held for months in central Algeria and official Algerian statements that the hostages were not held in Algeria.

The hostages, released last Friday, told a press conference here that they saw road signs clearly situating their detention camp near Adrar in Algeria, more than 600 miles from Mauritania and the Western Sahara.

Algeria had claimed that the hostages were held in areas of the Sahara "liberated" by the Polisario from Morocco and Mauritania.

'Assonlement'

Mr. de Guiringaud expressed astonishment at a "fairly strong" 'assonlement', that is, a deliberate misstatement, that he said he had received from the Algerian ambassador.

After the prisoners' press conference, the official Algerian newspaper El Moudjahid claimed that the prisoners had been "brainwashed" by the French government. The Algerian media generally have sharply criticized France's role in aiding Mauritania against the Polisario.

Mr. de Guiringaud stressed to Mr. Bedjaoui that the present campaign "could not fail to make it more difficult for the French government to maintain the moderation which it has always shown," he government communiqué said.

UN Censure Sought

BONN, Dec. 29 (Reuters)—A leader of the Polisario Front guerrillas today called on the United Nations to condemn France for its military intervention in the war being waged by the front. Mohamed Salem Ould Salek said that French intervention isolated its duties as a UN member. Last week France said that it planes had been downed in action against Polisario guerrillas.

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Agriculture Experts Believe

China Harvest Reports Said To Mask Production Failure

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 29 (UPI).—China's announcement that its grain crop has reached last year's levels actually means that production has dropped, severely affecting the eating habits of millions of Chinese peasants, and adding to Peking's political troubles, agricultural experts here say.

The World Health Organization (WHO), which has been carefully correlating Peking's consistently optimistic crop reports with actual trade figures, said this week's official claim fits a well-established pattern of using vague claims of no change to mask actual wheat and rice failures. Some observers estimate that the Chinese grain harvest, hard hit by drought and cold, may have dropped 5 million tons from last year's already disappointing 285 million tons, forcing the Chinese to buy more grain abroad and fill their stomachs with tons of sweet potatoes they have been planning in anticipation of a bad year.

The lengthy Chinese news agency report told of how drought, cold and storms have ravaged China's farm crop and indicated a ticklish problem for Chairman Hua Guofeng, still shaky after a year of infighting and political purges following the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Mr. Hua's government needs widespread support from the traditional power base of the Chinese Communist party, the nation's 700 million peasants, so that it can effectively attack the grain problem. But the revelation of farm shortages indicates the peasants may have more to complain about now than they had even during the last few tumultuous years under Mao.

Disheartening Item

Perhaps the most disheartening item in the report for both city and country dwellers in China was a signal that earlier reports of increased vegetable-oil production were wrong. In October, the government's chief economic planner, Vice-Premier Yu Chuli, said "oil-bearing crops" had enjoyed a better harvest this year, but the new report dropped them from the list of crops with increased output such as cotton, tobacco and so on.

The strict rationing of vegetable oil is particularly annoying to husbands or wives preparing Chinese meals. A wall poster in Shanghai earlier this year pleaded with authorities to ease the restrictions. The report suggests this will not happen, and invites speculation that government planners who have been complaining of overblown agricultural reports from some localities found the earlier figures on oil-bearing crops particularly exaggerated.

Mr. Hua and the new administration's key policy-maker, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, have shown some concern over the political impact of the crop figures in the last few days. The official press has been full of promises of government attention to mechanization of farming in order to improve harvests in the next few years.

Imports of Grain
Peking has already contracted this year for imports of more than 7 million metric tons of grain, a sign that "their reserves have neared rock bottom," an analyst said. Most of this grain

has been bought from Canada, Australia and Argentina, with rumors of additional purchases from U.S. grain dealers.

Sources here close to commodity markets say they have more solid information that U.S. traders did recently sell the Chinese a large quantity of vegetable oil, perhaps as much as 60,000 tons, worth more than \$20 million. The Chinese are reported to have bought an additional 20,000 tons of cooking oil elsewhere.

Peking's reluctance to resume heavy purchases of U.S. grain like those in 1973 and 1974 might stem from the current deadlocked U.S.-China diplomatic relations. But traders here think that United States resistance to certain Chinese grain trade demands has more to do with it. The Chinese insist on the right to base final payment on the quality of the grain after it has reached Chinese ports. Unlike government-backed grain traders in Australia and Canada, U.S. traders are unwilling to take the risk of damage to the grain after it has left U.S. ports and can no longer be supervised by them.

Grain Inspection
Peking tried to buy a substantial quantity of U.S. grain recently when Canadian and Australian stocks ran out, but negotiations broke down over the issue of where it would be inspected. About 5 million tons of non-U.S. grain already contracted for delivery will be delivered to China in the first six months of next year. After that the Canadians and Australians will have new crops to sell to Peking so experts here think the chances of future U.S. grain sales to China are poor.

The Chinese crop report said "this year was one of the worst in the 29 years since liberation, in terms of magnitude of natural disasters and total affected acreage," a statement with which most foreign analysts agree.

Junta Member Objects to Chile Plebiscite Plan

SANTIAGO, Dec. 29 (AP).—A member of Chile's four-man ruling junta has rejected President Augusto Pinochet's plans for a plebiscite on support for the government. Controller General Hector Fumero said yesterday that the decree calling for the vote is illegal.

It was uncertain whether the plebiscite would take place. Gen. Gustavo Leigh, commander of the air force, sent a letter to army Gen. Pinochet expressing his opposition to the election, scheduled for next Wednesday.

He said that there was no basis for it in the statutes under which the junta governs. The junta has ruled since it overthrew President Salvador Allende's leftist government in 1973.

In the first known major split among the junta members, Gen. Leigh said in the letter that he rejected the plebiscite plan on behalf of the entire air force. Gen. Leigh wrote that Gen. Pinochet had informed the other junta members of the plebiscite the night before they were summoned to appear for the taping of the television address last week announcing it. Decrees are normally signed by all four junta members but only Gen. Pinochet signed the election order.

Gen. Pinochet, in calling the election, said that Chileans would be asked to vote to show support for the government and opposition to a recent UN resolution on alleged human-rights abuses in Chile.

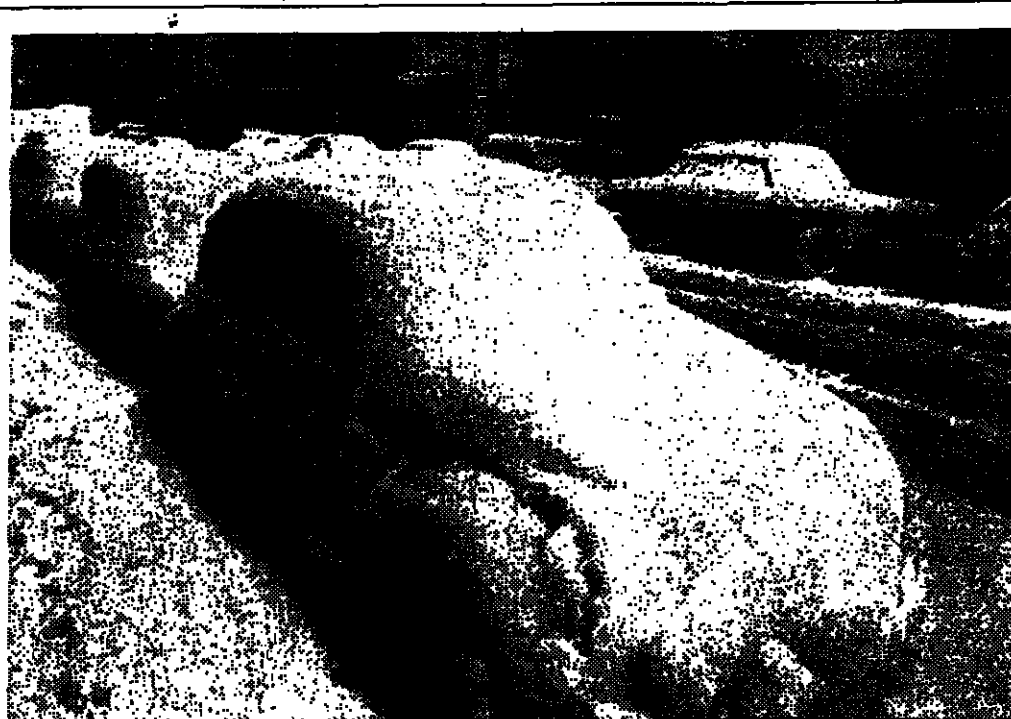
S. Africa Coast Polluted by Oil

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Onshore winds today threatened to worsen South Africa's coastal oil pollution caused by two damaged and leaking U.S.-owned supertankers, marine officials said.

They said that an eight-mile oil slick 12 yards wide already had washed up on southeastern coastal beaches between Knysna and Mossel Bay, resort towns. The oil spilled from the Venoli and Venpet, 330,000-ton sister vessels that collided 20 miles offshore 12 days ago. The Venpet has arrived at Algoa Bay near Port Elizabeth for temporary repairs.

Sri Lanka Strike Ban

COLOMBO, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Prime Minister J. R. Jayawardene's government today banned all strikes that are "politically motivated."



Snow-covered cars in Madrid after yesterday's surprise blizzard.

Blizzard Hits Central Spain; Snow Covers Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 29 (UPI).—A blizzard swept central Spain early today, snarling traffic and covering Madrid with heavy snow for the first time in almost seven years. From 4 to 10 inches of snow fell in the city

and its suburbs, the Weather Bureau said. Traffic in and near the capital was disrupted. Trains ran at an average of two hours late. Children went to parks to play in the snow, but by noon

rising temperatures had melted most of it. The snow fell after several days of warm weather. Reports from northeastern Spain said skiing centers there had heavy snow.

Civil War, Poverty, Ignorance

Chad Fighting to Survive Against Huge Odds

By David Lamb

N'DJAMENA, Chad.—The deck is stacked against Chad, and by every yardstick its chances of survival are slim. It is torn by war, riddled by poverty, cursed by nature and numbed by ignorance.

Its hopes of ever gaining anywhere are severely limited by its enormous desert, its landlocked position, its scarcity of minerals, and a civil war and widespread banditry that have wrested two-thirds of the country from government control.

In many ways Chad's predicament is one of the saddest in Africa because few governments as inexperienced as this one is have tried harder and still ended up with so little to show for the effort.

France, as was its style in most colonies, administered Chad in a centralized and indirect manner. It never brought administration to the distant tribesmen or worried much about education outside the cities or built an infrastructure that would provide a stepping stone to independence. It left an economy that was irrelevant to the people's needs.

The Chadian government today has found itself unable to bring any real form of administration to the nomadic tribesmen of the hinterlands and, partly as a result, the Moslem, Libyan-backed rebels in northeast Chad have national affinity to the N'Djamena government—or to any other.

Chad's transportation system, communications and public health facilities are virtually nonexistent. Remarkably, its dirt roads feed not into N'Djamena and the other cities but into the neighboring countries of Nigeria, Cameroon and the Central A.C.

Soares Reported To Offer Sharing Of Cabinet Posts

LISBON, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Socialist leader Mario Soares opened negotiations for the formation of a new government today by offering to share power informally with the conservatives and Communists, Socialist sources said.

They said that Mr. Soares, the designated Premier, was conveying this message in a series of meetings with other party leaders during the day. The leader of the conservative Center Democrats, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, appeared pleased with the course of the talks.

As he emerged from a meeting with Mr. Soares, he said that the proposed "government of personalities" with majority legislative support is the ideal solution for the second government.

Turkish Officer Accused as Spy

ANKARA, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—A high-ranking officer in the Turkish intelligence service will appear before a military court next month to answer allegations that he passed military secrets to the United States and Britain, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said this week.

Sabahattin Savsan, a deputy departmental chief, was detained more than a week ago and is in a military prison here. The charges have yet to be formulated, the agency said, but added that they would concern information on Turkey's armed forces alleged to have been passed to the CIA and the British Intelligence Service.

Influenza Hits U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—An influenza epidemic from the Far East is sweeping the Soviet Union and affecting Moscow, Leningrad and other major cities, it was reported today.



Felix Malloum

can Empire. It is a throwback to "personalities" chosen to give the conservative Center Democrats at least one cabinet-level position and the Communists one job at the secondary level of government.

In both cases, they said, Mr. Soares would insist that the candidates for these jobs officially disassociate themselves from their parties and enter the government as individuals.

To the French era when the distant rural areas were not considered worth developing. About 5,000 Frenchmen still live around N'Djamena—an Arabic word meaning "we rest" that commemorates the camel caravan traders who once passed through this hot, dusty town with their goods.

French Supplies
Every Wednesday a French jet cargo flight brings in supplies from Paris that seem bewilderingly out of place here—fresh flowers, ice cream and fine wines. At dinner, the expatriates, leery of local vegetables, raise their eyebrows at the lettuce and ask "La salade de France?"

There appears to be no hostility toward France's present or past role in Chad, partly because the 17-year-old country still hobbles along on a French crutch and would collapse overnight without French aid.

"You'll find no bitterness here," the director of information said. "It's only too bad that they didn't head us in a 'little different direction,' he added. Chad's government, led by President Felix Malloum, came to power in 1975 after the overthrow and assassination of Ngarta Tombalbaye. It was a coup against the corrupt and cruel regime of Mr. Tombalbaye, who, among other things, had jailed and tortured hundreds of opponents, including Mr. Malloum.

One of Mr. Malloum's first steps was to seek reconciliation with the rebellious north, a goal that has failed because of Libya's intransigence. (In addition to backing the rebels, Libya has annexed part of northern Chad.) Then set about restoring individual rights and seeking aid from both East and West.

"I never aspired to the presidency here, and in taking it, I have merely gone from one prison

to another," Mr. Malloum, 45, said. He accepted the job after being freed as a political prisoner and asked to head the new government.

"I've never seen any government in Africa tighten its belt the way this one has," U.S. Ambassador William Bradford Huie said. "There's no lavish living, no flashy projects. They're trying to cut back on every unnecessary cent. And we're only talking about a small amount of money in the first place—an annual budget of about \$50 million."

Mr. Malloum admitted that nothing can be accomplished until national reconciliation is achieved because the war drains all of Chad's energies and resources. He said he will go anywhere anytime to negotiate with the rebel leaders.

Asked if Chad could survive if the 12-year-old war "drags on," Mr. Malloum replied, "I see that you are really pessimistic. But we here are convinced that all the children of Chad will come together. Fraternal and patriotic feelings will finally overcome the obstacles."

The odds against this are immense. But it happened in the Sudan, and it happened in Nigeria. Every day that Mr. Malloum can hold Chad together, the chances that it could happen here, too, grow just a bit.

© Los Angeles Times

Carter Backs Begin Plan for Palestinians

(Continued from Page 1)
in some way with Jordan, which controlled the West Bank before the 1967 war.

In the interview Mr. Carter repeated the U.S. preference that there not be what he called "a fairly radical, new independent nation in the heart of the Middle East." But his words took on extra meaning because of the public dispute between Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat over the question. Mr. Carter seemed to be siding with the Israeli leader more than with the Egyptian. But he stressed that it was up to the parties to negotiate their own accord.

As to the proposals that Mr. Begin made yesterday in Jerusalem, Mr. Carter said they were "certainly a realistic negotiating position" and demonstrated a "great element of flexibility."

He said, for instance, that the number of Israeli military outposts and the length of time for an "interim solution" to be in effect were negotiable.

Stress on Flexibility
The United States had been urging Mr. Begin to package his proposals to stress the flexibility and Mr. Carter seemed to be saying publicly what he had been emphasizing privately to both leaders before Israel's move to open-minded to the Begin plan.

As to the Panama Canal, while stressing the importance he attached to ratification, Mr. Carter said that he and the Panamanian head of state, Gen. Omar Torrijos, had agreed to sign a statement of understanding aimed at clearing up ambiguities to aid ratification. The statement was issued last fall but was not signed.

Mr. Carter also said that he hoped a strategic arms accord with the Soviet Union could be achieved this year.

On relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Carter noted that progress had been made in negotiations for a comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions and on talks for limiting military forces in the Indian Ocean. He said that he expected that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev would

Soviet Envoy in Manila

MANILA, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Valerian Mikhalov, the Soviet Union's first ambassador to the Philippines, arrived today to assume his post. The nation established diplomatic relations in June, 1976.

NATO Forces Remain Disciplined

Unionizing Spirit of European Draftees Ebb

By Jonathan Kandell

UTRECHT, the Netherlands, Dec. 29 (UPI).—The unionization of military conscripts, which a few years ago caused officers to worry about a breakdown in discipline among recruits in NATO forces, now may be in decline.

Even the Dutch military unions, whose long-haired, nonconforming draftees became stereotypes, no longer raise eyebrows in the Netherlands or in neighboring countries.

Europeans appear to be more startled by changes in the U.S. armed forces, whose dependence on volunteers and women recruits has been viewed as potentially more unsettling than the issue of unionization ever was.

The European press has closely followed reports that 40 per cent of recruits in the U.S. volunteer armed forces are leaving the service with local residents often reacting with amazement at the sight of women leading U.S. Army platoons or driving military trucks.

Military Caste
The idea of a volunteer army has been rejected in Western Europe partly because of fears that not enough youths would enlist, and also because of aversion to a professional military caste.

During maneuvers by allied forces in Bavaria in September, troops and local residents often reacted with amazement at the sight of women leading U.S. Army platoons or driving military trucks.

"It was startling to see this tiny woman officer shouting out orders to those huge soldiers," said Capt. Jos de Waart, a Dutch Army information officer who showed news photographs of the officer and her platoon on the march.

By contrast, it now seems entirely normal to Capt. de Waart and many of his fellow officers that conscripted men should have a union to channel their grievances to their superiors.

"At a time when society is in a process of change, we cannot stop the increasing democratization at the barracks doors," he said.

Labor Relations
At times, Dutch officers refer to the union system as if it were an exercise in business and labor relations.

"It keeps the management continuously aware of the needs and wishes of the personnel as it keeps the personnel aware of the problems involved for management," noted Rear Adm. J.J. Binnendijk, military attaché at the Dutch Embassy in Washington.

Despite the gains made by union leaders, there are still clear limits to their power. No strikes are allowed. Military operations are not subject of negotiation. And union activities can be suspended during wartime.

Two years ago, when 30 Dutch soldiers refused to participate in maneuvers in West Germany because they felt it was too cold, they were court-martialed and sentenced to military prison.

Unionization has brought sharp

pay increases to conscripts, who now earn \$370 a month—roughly equivalent to the minimum civilian wage. In 1966, the conscript's pay was \$22 a month.

Military unions have existed for officers and noncommissioned officers in the Netherlands since

the beginning of the century. But the first union for conscripts appeared only in 1966.

Today, 80 per cent of 100,000 officers and enlisted in the Dutch armed forces are unionized.

In Denmark, Sweden and way-nations with a tradition of unions for officers and non-commissioned officers have also organized conscripts have clashed with their superiors. Belgium, the conscript unions remain small.

In France, a fledgling effort to organize a union for two years ago collapsed because the Socialist party, which it would hurt the chances at the polls.

In Spain, efforts to organize conscripts have been discouraged by leftist parties for inciting army activities. In Portugal, union activity that began after the military revolution subsided when the armed forces moved away from the left.

In West Germany, the largest armed forces in Europe, unionization has been an important issue, mainly innovation affecting conscripts has been a measure which conscientious objectors were given almost complete freedom to avoid service. It agreed instead to carry out military work. But earlier months, a court overruled measures because it led to an increase in conscientious objectors that threatened to the army short of soldiers.

New U.S. Car Limps Offstage

DETROIT, Dec. 29 (AP).—It was not exactly the kind of debut Chrysler Corp. had planned.

A new Plymouth Horizon—which the company hopes will lead it out of a sales slump—had to be taken to a Volkswagen dealer for repairs yesterday, interrupting its use in the filming of a television commercial for Horizons.

With 119 miles on the odometer, the clutch broke down, employees at the garage here said.

The car was taken to a VW dealer because it has many parts identical to those used by VW, and Chrysler dealers do not have service manuals for it yet.

The car is a pre-production model. Public introduction of the line is scheduled in 2 1/2 weeks.

Begin Praises Carter Stance As Helpful to Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, indicating that the Arab, Hamdi al-Kadi, 40, was shot and killed while driving to the Israeli military government headquarters near the West Bank town of Ramallah. He was an official of the local education department and had ties with the Israeli military administration on the West Bank. Another Palestinian Arab, with Israeli connections was murdered two weeks ago.

The East Jerusalem Arab press also opposed Mr. Begin's peace plan today. The newspaper El Kuds said in an editorial that the

Yugoslav Millionaire Sentenced to 20 Years

BELOGRADE, Dec. 29 (AP).—A Belgrade court yesterday sentenced Slobodan Todorovic, a foreign-based Yugoslav millionaire businessman, to 20 years in jail for undermining the country's economy and engaging in criminal deals against the people and the state.

Mr. Todorovic left Yugoslavia in the mid-1960s and set up numerous firms abroad, mostly in West Germany, developing broad trade relations with Yugoslav companies.

Sadat Cites 'Surprise'

(Continued from Page 1)

United States had announced one all it could do to induce Egypt to adopt a more moderate policy.

Because of this, Mr. Begin reportedly told the French magazine Paris Match, "bye-bye PLO."

Meanwhile, Jordan rejected Begin's proposals for administrative autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

At the same time, despite Sadat's rejection of the proposals and calls for Mr. Begin to "rethink" their Middle East strategy, hardline states sought to broaden the of their alliance against Mr. Begin's policies.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat in Baghdad today with leaders amid signs that the viet Union and Algeria may persuade Iraq to relax its position to joining as an partner with Libya, Syria, Iraq, Southern Yemen and PLO.

Korchnoi Walks On After 3d Chess Loss

BELOGRADE, Dec. 29 (UPI).—Chess grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi tonight walked off his world championship title fight match against the Soviet Union's Boris Spassky, threatening not to return.

Mr. Korchnoi, a self-proclaimed Soviet champion, left the match after a 3-2 score, a draw and said he would not play the 30-game series he was against Mr. Spassky only if public is excluded. Mr. Spassky has won the last three games after an early losing streak.



FINAL MESSAGE—President Carter addressing newsmen at the White House before embarking on his tour abroad. With him are, from left to right: Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Mrs. Grace Vance, Mrs. Rosalynn Carter and Vice-President Mondale.

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Ethiopia-Somalia Conflict

U.S. Efforts Fail to Decrease Soviet, Cuban Drive in Africa

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (NYT).—Administration officials are voicing frustration over the inability of the United States so far to persuade the Soviet Union and Cuba to reduce their growing military involvement on behalf of Ethiopia in its conflict with neighboring Somalia.

At the same time, officials said they also were unable to get African countries involved energetically to secure a cease-fire in the Horn of Africa, between Somalia and Ethiopia, or to de-escalate the Communist military support which has grown dramatically in the last month.

The fruitless U.S. diplomatic effort has produced an uneasiness among many administration officials interviewed in recent days about developments in the Horn and about future U.S. policy not only in the area but toward the Soviet Union.

Officials said there has been considerable discussion in the administration on how to respond to the Soviet moves, but no consensus on future action other than a determination to avoid getting into an arms race with the Russians in Africa.

U.S., Soviet Meeting

The United States and the Soviet Union recently held a meeting to discuss limits on arms sales abroad, but this was a preliminary session and did not concern Africa, officials said.

Some officials said there has been recurrent talk in the administration about drafting a "code of conduct" for the two countries to stay out of regional disputes, but this has generally been rejected as not feasible.

Some officials have said that it is some point an effort might be made to link Soviet behavior in Africa to other aspects of relations just as the Ford administration did when angered over Soviet involvement in Angola. But this has not been done, in an effort to avoid a confrontation.

So far, the administration has limited itself to diplomatic messages to various African and other countries and to repeated complaints to the Russians about their role in Ethiopia. Public comment in Washington has been minimal to avoid a major East-West confrontation.

Superpower Rivalries

The Carter administration, which has been critical of the Ford administration's efforts to counter the Soviet and Cuban military involvement in Angola in 1975, declared at the start of its term that it would avoid bringing superpower rivalries to the African continent.

But there is growing concern among some officials that, if it is perceived in this country and abroad that the Russians have succeeded in gaining a major strategic foothold in Ethiopia, a country of 30 million which once was aligned with the United States, this could cause problems for overall U.S.-Soviet relations.

Big Battle Cited At Vietnam Line

BANGKOK, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Vietnamese and Cambodian forces, which have been involved in several serious border incidents since year, recently fought intensive battles in Vietnam's Tay Ninh province and the neighboring Cambodian "parrot's beak" area, according to diplomatic sources.

Few details were available, but the sources said that large units from both sides clashed in Tay Ninh, which is about 100 kilometers northwest of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), on the Cambodian border.

The sources said it was not known if the fighting was still going on, nor was it known if the Vietnamese were using air power.

a time when ties are already in an uncertain state.

Ethiopia and Somalia are both perched along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden waterways, the route of much shipping that transports oil. Until this year, the Soviet Union was Somalia's major ally and had built up militarily that largely nomadic nation of 3 million, mostly Moslem, into a potent fighting force.

But this year, as the leftist military regime in Ethiopia expelled the U.S. military mission, the Russians moved in quickly.

U.S. Dilemma

As explained by administration officials, the U.S. dilemma is this: The United States is angered and frustrated by the Soviet buildup in Ethiopia, but largely it has supported Ethiopia's claim that it is the victim of Somali aggression. Therefore, while for strategic and political reasons it would like to see the Soviet Union not so heavily involved in Ethiopia, it cannot argue that the Russians are violating international law.

The administration also has felt restrained in how far to criticize the Russians publicly because of concern that, if it were seen by other Africans as a big-power rivalry, they would lose whatever interest they might in trying to intercede to stop the fighting.

The number of Soviet military advisers in Ethiopia has risen from about 100 last month to more than 500 now and the number of Cubans from 400 to more than 800, U.S. officials said. This rise in the number of Cubans has been a particular irritant to President Carter, who has said that when the United States took steps to normalize ties with Cuba, he was told that Cuba would reduce its presence in Africa.

As a result of the growing Cuban presence in Ethiopia and other African countries, the United States has halted its efforts to better relations with Cuba.

Exiled Soviet Tatar Minority Slowly Becoming Assimilated

By Craig R. Whitney

TASKENT, U.S.S.R. (NYT).—A woman selling hot flat loaves of bread in the market looked surprised when a foreign customer addressed her in Uzbek, the language of this part of Soviet Central Asia. "Oh, you speak the Moslem language," she answered in Russian.

Rhe, too, is a stranger here. She is one of perhaps half a million Crimean Tatars, a Turkic Moslem people uprooted in 1944 from their homeland in the Crimea by Stalin who accused them of collaborating with the Nazis during World War II and forbade them to return.

Today they have been absorbed but are still prevented by official policy from returning to their homeland. Although that is still their dream according to Tatars encountered here recently, it no longer seems to be the preoccupation that their champions in the dissident community in Moscow say it is.

Assimilation Process

Today in Central Asia, the assimilation process is swallowing up the Tatars, who are ethnically related to the native Uzbeks, and other minorities such as the Germans. The Germans were also exiled here during the war, because of wartime suspicions and the need for workers in the scarcely populated Asian steppes.

When the Soviet Union was attacked by Nazi Germany in 1941, more than 800,000 German-speaking Soviet citizens were deported. They were descendants



Sen. William Proxmire working out as a sanitationman in New York.

Senator Works on N.Y. Garbage Truck

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (NYT).—The fourth man working on Louis Cardella's garbage truck in Brooklyn one morning this week was Sen. William Proxmire.

The Wisconsin Democrat, who heads a Senate committee holding hearings on a possible extension of federal loans to New York City, wanted to see how the Sanitation Department worked.

So he took the subway to the Flatbush section and then, dressed in warm wool work clothes, helped pick up the after-Christmas refuse.

When one Flatbush resident,

Ira Greenbaum, offered the senator a \$5 tip, he declined with thanks.

"We didn't know what he had in mind—he just loaded garbage with us," said Mr. Cardella, the driver. "He also took a ride to the dump and found out how that worked."

Sen. Proxmire wanted to see for himself whether the city was wasting money on its services.

The city's sanitation commissioner, Anthony Vaccarello, picked out for the senator what he thought to be a typical route through Flatbush. The crew that Mr. Proxmire joined "just

happened to be working that section that day," Mr. Vaccarello said later.

The three workers were surprised to be joined by a U.S. senator but, they said, he pitched in and did his share.

"He really held his own," said James Cardella, a member of the crew. "He told us he was a jogger, something like 10 or 15 miles a day."

A little after noon, with half a day's work completed, the senator took the subway back to Manhattan for a meeting with officials of the Housing and Urban Development Administration.

In Central Asia

N.Y. Couple's Mail Deliveries Ruled Unfair to Postal Service

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Dec. 29 (NYT).—A U.S. district judge here, ruling against a husband-and-wife letter-delivery service, has upheld the legality of statutes giving the U.S. Postal Service the exclusive right to deliver first-class mail.

Judge Harold Burke, in a decision released yesterday, ordered Patricia and Paul Brennan to stop competing with the Postal Service.

The Brennans have since last year been guaranteeing same-day delivery of letters within the city's downtown business district for 10 cents apiece. They deliver about 2,000 letters a day, using two full-time employees. Many of their 300 customers are law firms.

The Brennans pick up letters from generally the same customers on a regular route every day. A customer of a messenger service, on the other hand, must telephone every time he wants a pickup. The Brennans bill their customers monthly.

The Postal Service's civil suit charged that their business violated statutes that grant the Postal Service a monopoly in the delivery of first-class mail.

The Brennans contended that the statutes are unconstitutional because they exceed the power of Congress to deal with the nation's mail and allow for an unlawful "tax" on the users of first-class mail. The couple vowed to appeal.

The Skimming of \$7 Million, A 175-Ton Haul, in Las Vegas

(Continued from Page 1)

for all four casinos then under Argent ownership.

Coins were hauled to the Stardust from the Marina and Hacienda at the south end of the Strip and from the Fremont downtown, then counted daily at the Stardust.

Here is how a large share of it was siphoned off, according to findings of the state's Gaming Control Board:

The coin scale in the Stardust counting room was "professionally rewired" to undercalculate coins by one-third.

The coins thus skimmed off the top—above the official tabulation of the gross winnings of the house—were hauled out of the counting room at estimated rates of up to \$20,000 a day.

Rolled and wrapped, the quarters were stored in a "secret" vault hidden in the busiest public area of the casino. This storage compartment was attached to and made to appear part of a change

cage amid the phalanxes of slot machines.

The coins then were sold to the "change girls" for sundries in bills, which were put into envelopes and dropped into a slot in the vault—where someone later picked them up.

"It was right out in the open," Frank Mooney, Argent's secretary-treasurer, testified to Securities and Exchange Commission investigators.

Testimony also revealed that the cheating system involved setting meters on slot machines to indicate that they were paying out more to customers than they were.

Investigators from the Gaming Control Board found the auxiliary coin vault in the Stardust during the May, 1976, raid, which was prompted by receipt of "a lot of street information," a source close to the investigation said.

Los Angeles Times.

President Katsir Bars Second Term in Israel

JERUSALEM, Dec. 29 (Reuters).—Israeli President Ephraim Katsir announced today that he will not be a candidate for a second five-year period in office when his current term expires in May.

His office said that the President, who is a chemist, wished to return to his scientific work and had already notified the parliament and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of his decision. President Katsir was elected by the Knesset as the Labor party's candidate for the largely ceremonial job.

Many of those granted amnesty were students who participated in violent anti-government demonstrations before the President declared martial law in September, 1972.

2d Deputy Also Removed

Top CIA Aide Fired; Turner Dispute Reported

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (WFP).—Two months after touching off the CIA's tumultuous reorganization effort with a curtly worded dismissal notice to 212 senior members of the agency's clandestine Operations Branch, the top CIA operations official has been notified that he also is being replaced.

A CIA spokesman confirmed yesterday that William Wells, deputy director for operations, will retire at the end of this month. Knowledgeable sources said that Mr. Wells and his top deputy, Theodore Shackley, were dismissed from their posts shortly before Christmas after a quarrel with the CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner.

Adm. Turner announced the retirement of Mr. Wells at a meeting Tuesday of senior CIA officials at headquarters in Langley, Va.

Later, the CIA spokesman denied that Mr. Shackley had been fired by Adm. Turner. "As far as I know he's staying but we don't yet know in what capacity," the spokesman said.

The removal of the two senior operations officials was seen by some top CIA officials as part of Adm. Turner's announced housecleaning of the clandestine arm and an attempt to break up remnants of the "old boy" network of senior operations agents in favor of more scientifically and technologically oriented intelligence operations.

Adm. Turner has formally announced plans to cut the operations directorate, which has been sharply criticized in recent years for more than 800 persons, including many of the directorate's most senior officials.

The CIA spokesman said that Mr. Wells will be replaced by



Adm. Stansfield Turner

John McMahon, the current acting deputy to Adm. Turner for intelligence. Mr. McMahon is a 35-year CIA veteran whose specialty has been in the area of science and technology.

Mr. Wells and Mr. Shackley generally were considered two of the CIA's top clandestine operators. Mr. Wells was a CIA station

chief in Tokyo and Hong Kong and was nicknamed "Wild Willy" by some of his colleagues. He also headed the CIA's European Operations Division. Mr. Shackley directed the CIA's secret war in Laos and actively was involved in CIA operations during the Cuban missile crisis and in Berlin.

Wells Memo

It was Mr. Wells who signed the controversial two-sentence memo sent Oct. 31 to senior operations officials notifying them of their firing.

His memo said: "This is to inform you of my intent to recommend to the director of personnel your separation in order to achieve the reduction in operations directorate strength ordered by the DCI [director of central intelligence]. I or my designee will first review your case with the director of personnel or his designee."

A number of those who received the hand-delivered memos angrily have broken the CIA's traditional silence and complained—although anonymously—about the cold tone of the dismissal.

Several of those who received the notes said yesterday that it is possible Mr. Wells may have written and sent them without clearing them with Adm. Turner.

No Objection Cited

U.S. Reportedly Asked Pope On Return of Hungarian Crown

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Dec. 29 (NYT).—The United States reportedly cleared with the Vatican its intention to return the Crown of St. Stephen to Hungary before an announcement was made.

Diplomats and Vatican officials said that the Holy See let it be known that it had no objection to the return of the relic, the symbol of Hungarian nationhood. The crown and accompanying objects known as the crown jewels are to be taken to Hungary on Jan. 6, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected to attend the ceremonies.

The decision to return the relic after 33 years in the United States has brought U.S. protests from anti-Communist Hungarian groups. They contend that the return of the crown will confer a semblance of legitimacy on the Communist government installed after World War II.

Possible Papal Message

Vatican sources said the groups had asked Pope Paul VI to speak against the return of the crown. The sources said he would ignore the appeals, but might issue a message on the day of the return to emphasize Hungary's Christian heritage. An official spokesman, the Rev. Pierfrancesco Pastore, said that no information about such a pronouncement was available.

Tradition has it that in the 10th century Pope Sylvester II sent the crown to the first Hungarian king, Stephen I, in recognition of his efforts to spread the Christian faith. The king was

Lockheed Strike

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29 (AP).—Striking machinists voted yesterday to reject the latest contract offer from Lockheed Corp. and continue their 12-week-old walkout against the aerospace company.

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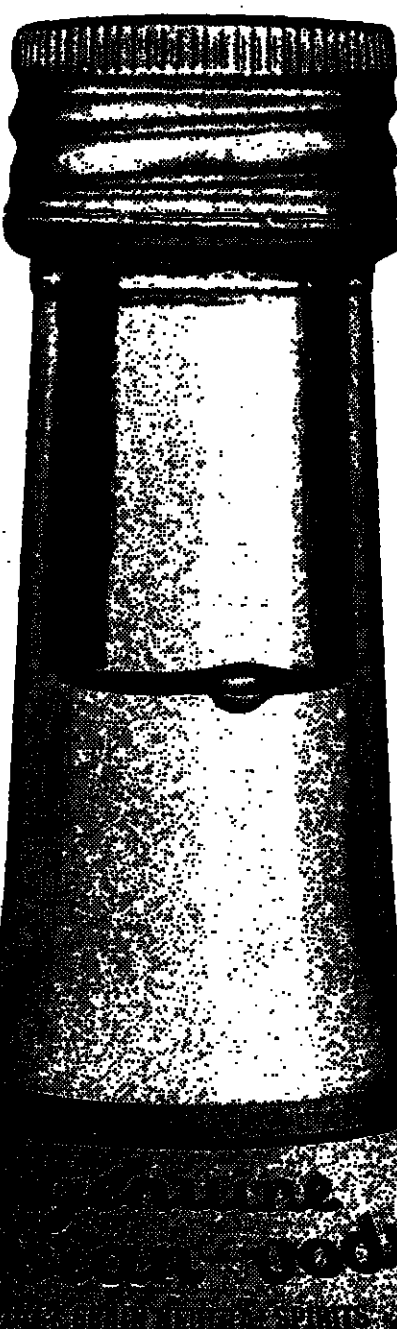
which has been a sensational worldwide success, have opened a new exclusive shop near Arc de Triomphe at

42 Avenue Kleber, Paris-Ixe where in 400 square meters you will find an immense choice of perfumes—all brands including the latest, and a large selection of novelties, gifts, lighters, costume jewelry and ready-to-wear.

And the same thing in their "Boutiques Prestige" in the biggest and best hotels of Paris like:

MERIDIEN HOTEL, EMBASSY HOTEL, FILM ST. JACQUES HOTEL, SOFFEL, SUFFREN LA TOUR.

DUTY FREE PRICES



However other vodkas may describe themselves, there's one thing they just can't claim.

THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION
ALGERIAN INTERPROFESSIONAL CEREALS OFFICE
O.A.I.C.NOTICE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TENDERS
OPEN FOR THE ALL-INCLUSIVE CONSTRUCTION
OF CONCRETE SILOS FOR THE STORAGE OF CEREALS

- Purpose of solicitation for bids: The Algerian Interprofessional Cereals Office—O.A.I.C.—is launching a national and international solicitation for all-inclusive tender offers for the construction of eight concrete silos to store cereals, located at different areas of the national territory and amounting to 2,400,000 quintaux metric.
- Presentation of offers: The tenders will have to be placed in two sealed envelopes. On the outside envelope, it is compulsory to mention only APPEL D'OFFRES SILOS DE STOCKAGE O.A.I.C./R.E.P.A.R. CEREALIER. The inside envelope will also be sealed and will contain the tender documents, the name of the tender with trade-name clearly indicated.
- Location and date of receipt of tenders: The envelopes, established according to the instructions of the above paragraph 2, will be registered and addressed to the: OFFICE ALGERIEN INTERPROFESSIONNEL DES CEREALIERES, 5 Rue Ferhat Boussad, ALGER, Algérie. They may also be delivered by hand. The deadline for receipt of applications has been set for February 28, 1978.
- Delay of obligation of candidates: The time during which the candidates will have to meet their liabilities has been set for 150 days after the deadline for receipt of tenders as established in the above paragraph 2.
- Withdrawal of tender files: The individual and legal entities interested by this invitation to tender may, as of January 4, 1978, withdraw the specifications and the necessary file for the presentation of their tender in exchange for the remittance of a written demand and a non-refundable payment of 2,000 DA at: The prime contractor's office, O.A.I.C., 5 Rue Ferhat Boussad, ALGER, Algérie, or our offices, INTERAO, 90 Rue du Colonel SI M'HAMED, AIN BENIAN, Algérie.

Directing the Budget

James McIntyre, an unassuming, hard-working 37-year-old lawyer who has been minding the store at the U.S. Office of Management and Budget during the Bert Lance troubles—and, in fact, according to some since well before those troubles set in—has now been nominated by Mr. Carter to be director of OMB. He will preside over a \$500-billion budget and a government agency that is, above all others, the keeper of the Carter political flame: The President has staked his credibility—in a way, his very presidency—on pledges that the OMB is essential to fulfilling. Is Mr. McIntyre the man for the job? The answer depends on how Mr. Carter sees the job.

A comparison of Mr. McIntyre's qualifications with those of his hapless predecessor is instructive. Mr. McIntyre, by virtue of his 10 months or so of toll at OMB, comes to the directorship with a much greater familiarity than Bert Lance had at the beginning (or the end) with the complexities of the federal budget and the obduracy of the federal establishment. He has a better understanding of the intricate workings of both the budget and management aspects of the job. That is one key difference. Another is that Mr. McIntyre, unlike Mr. Lance, is neither an intimate friend of Mr. Carter nor an A-level political agent and adviser. No one envisages Mr. McIntyre's assuming a Lance-like role as troubleshooter, ambassador to business, counsel-giver, rebate-squasher, economic guru and the rest. Mr. McIntyre will evidently be a relatively narrowly focused, working director of OMB.

When we say that the success or failure of the Carter presidency depends in considerable measure on what happens at OMB, we have in mind both the general importance of the agency and its particular relevance to some of the President's campaign pledges and regularly restated objectives. The budget-making process is the setting in which the priorities are set, the trade-offs made, the decision reached about what the President wants to do and how it will be financed and how the burdens will be shared. It is, in other words, the political heart of any

administration. And it is also the federal agency that makes the government's principal impact on the economy of the nation as a whole. These things are always true. What is distinctive in the Carter administration is the fact that the President has made a variety of promises concerning a balanced budget, a reorganized government and certain vastly expanded programs that must be achieved (if they can be achieved at all) in the workings of Mr. McIntyre's agency.

When you put these things together—Mr. McIntyre's particular qualifications, his instinct for the "nitty-gritty" and the enormous political and economic stakes riding on the success of his enterprise—the possibility immediately suggests itself that Mr. Carter has something special in mind: Becoming, in a sense, his own director of OMB. The President, who this fall is said to have got into the budget skirmishing among the agencies and between the agencies at OMB at a much earlier stage than presidents have previously done, seemed determined to direct his own budget operation on the cosmic, politically and economically fraught issues. He had what you might even call a kind of trypsin with Mr. McIntyre, and evidently is satisfied with the result.

If this is the case, and if Mr. Carter does attempt to be the de facto chief budget officer of his own administration, we expect that he will only be inviting more trouble—squandering time and lost opportunities to engage in the larger policy and political roles that only a president can fulfill. It is possible that Mr. Carter's nuts-and-bolts involvement in the coming budget only signified a concern for the quality of his administration's first full budget. We hope so. And we hope that his nomination of Mr. McIntyre is based on confidence that Mr. McIntyre is the man for the job—not, dismaying thought, that he will only remain in fact the deputy while Mr. Carter himself takes over the office.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Bad Paper' Regulations

Last October, before President Carter signed legislation to improve the process by which military discharge-review boards would treat veterans holding "bad papers," several of the President's advisers suggested he veto the bill. They had sound reasons. The legislation's restrictiveness placed an additional burden on a group of veterans who were already plagued by high rates of unemployment and severe readjustment problems. To make it more difficult for them to seek a discharge upgrading and an entitlement to GI benefits was contrary to the spirit of forgiveness and compassion mentioned by the President when he pardoned draft evaders last January. When the President signed the bill, White House officials assured veterans that all was not lost; new regulations still to be drafted by the Department of Defense would be much less harsh than the intentions of the new law.

In mid-December, the proposed regulations were issued. In reading them, we see little in their vagueness and lack of uniformity that does much to assist veterans in practical or efficient ways. Nothing in them, for example, assures a veteran of an easy way to apply to a discharge-review board, such as calling an 800 number or other kinds of simplified access. Many veterans who have gone through the procedures once or several times already are not likely to be ready to take on a relatively inaccessible review board again. A second deficiency is the lack of free counsel, a provision that was part of the original Carter program. Third, nothing is said about publicizing the new guidelines. How many veterans with less-than-honorable discharges—a group consumed by financial, educational, psychological and social problems—read the Federal Register, much less understand its bureaucraticese?

Recently, the national military discharge review project of the American Civil Liberties Union listed four major inadequacies in the proposals. The project's officials believe the proposals are not sufficiently specific to insure uniformity among the review boards as they reach their decisions; the actual rules under which the boards operate are not stated; standards required by law are not included; and the low-income veteran receives little consideration.

Although the ACLU and private veterans' organizations are expected to challenge the proposals in the period allowed for comment (until Jan. 13), others ought to involve themselves also. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, who worked to pass the new law and who had criticized the vague and unspecific standards that existed earlier, should speak up. The President, who a year ago seemed intent on standing with the Vietnam veterans but whose record to date has been a disappointment, should involve himself in this matter; it is not Congress that is now standing in the way of assisting the "bad paper" veterans, but his own administration.

More than two weeks remain for Sen. Cranston and the President to bring their influence to bear. Rather than wait for oversight hearings at some point down the road to bring out the weaknesses of the regulations—or, worse, assume that the review-board problems will go away by themselves—why not repair them now? Even with sound regulations, many of the veterans applying to the review boards are likely to have problems that are difficult enough—not the least of which is the realization of many of them that they should never have been accepted for military service in the first place.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Rescuing the Dollar

At last, the Carter administration has stated a position on the latest dollar crisis. The change of mind—if it really is one—has partly been brought about by some untypical plain speaking on the part of certain German and Swiss experts, including use of

the phrase "malign neglect." But declarations from the White House, however welcome, will not of themselves suffice. What is needed is genuine action, and if this is not forthcoming, or fails to achieve more than previous efforts, President Carter's assurances are likely to recoil upon him.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

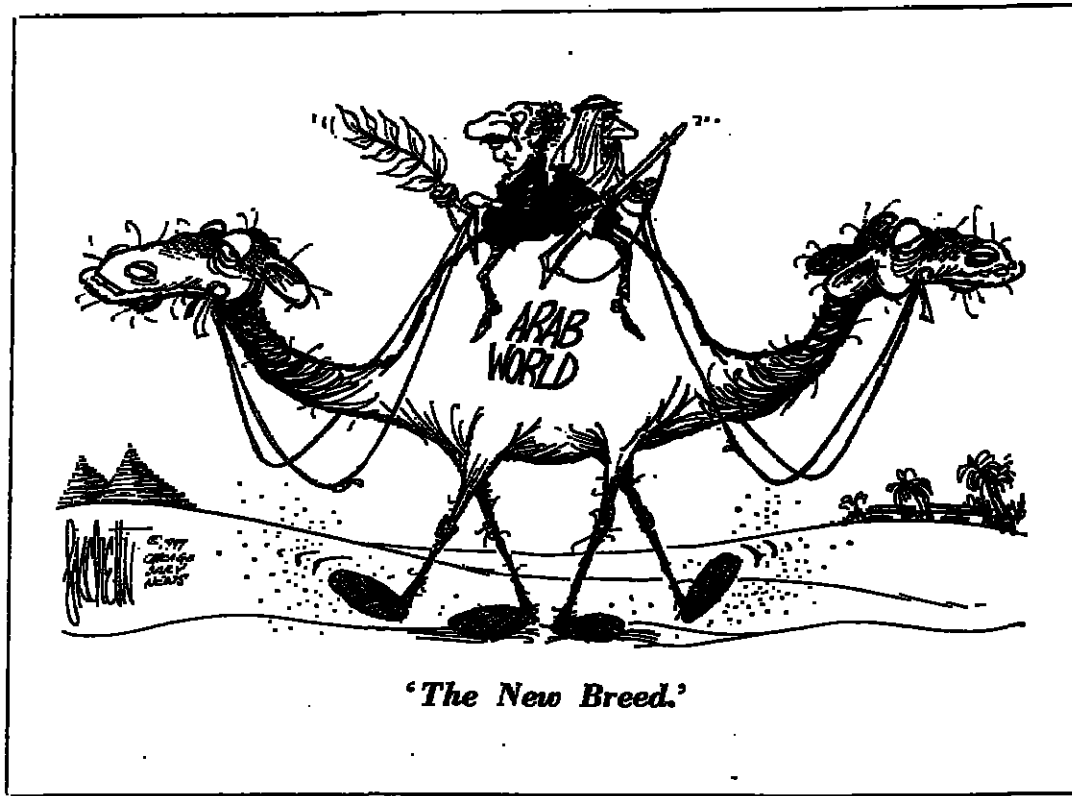
December 30, 1902

MADRID—Although the Spanish government has received no official confirmation of possible European intervention in Morocco, several papers here are commenting on the reports and expressing their fear of complications that might arise from such an intervention. Undoubtedly there are other European powers interested in the area, but Spain would like to maintain the "status quo," because the state of its resources, at present, does not allow it to play a role proportionate to the other powers.

Fifty Years Ago

December 30, 1927

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—An attempt to stop "hip" rum-runners has been inaugurated at this border point. U.S. Customs officials have been searching men suspected of carrying a bottle of whisky for sale in the United States as they enter daily for work. Within a few hours of the start of the campaign 21 bottles of whisky concealed in pockets and coats were found and confiscated. The culprits were fined \$5 each.



How Unhappy Should Britons Be?

By George F. Will

LONDON—When Winston Churchill was opposition leader in the late 1940s, he asked a young aide for statistics about infant mortality, for use in a parliamentary debate on health care. The aide meticulously provided bushels of statistics.

Churchill ignored them, and later told the aide: "I gather, young man, that you wish to be a Member of Parliament. The first thing you must learn is that, when I call for statistics about the rate of infant mortality, what I want is proof that fewer babies died when I was Prime Minister than when anyone else was Prime Minister. That is a political statistic."

Problems have made the British, and interested but rarely disinterested foreign observers, gluttons of Britain's economic statistics. They are combed for the key to the source of Britain's difficulties.

Americans, and especially conservatives, cherish Britain as an opportunity for scoring points. They say Britain is a case study in the wages of sin. They define sin as high taxation, a definition that does less than justice to the range of opportunities for ruin that exist in every complicated society.

Last year a government computation indicated that taxes amounted to 60 per cent of gross national product. Denis Healey, chancellor of the Exchequer, denounced this as "statistical masochism."

Tax Burden

A more recent computation, done in accordance with several United Nations methods, purports to show that the British tax burden is about 58 per cent of GNP, lighter than in many industrial nations, including Europe's pacemaker, West Germany (42.5 per cent). But the most telling data are historical, not statistical.

In the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, Britain was the laboratory where the liberal democratic concept of citizenship was invented. The concept rested on formal legal rights, and especially the franchise. But beginning in the 19th century, the expanded franchise was used to insist upon an enriched concept of citizenship, involving rights to certain social entitlements, especially pensions and medical care.

This has given rise to the doctrine of the "social wage." Citizens are encouraged to think of their income not merely in terms of their pay from work, but also in terms of their "social wage" of public services. Today there is a growing desire for a shift back in favor of personal, rather than public, disposal of income. This desire represents the waning of an era.

Between 1959 and 1961, Britain experienced six years of war and six years of Socialism, and the latter was related to the former. In 1944, Clement Attlee, who was to head the postwar Labor government, described persons "who come to me and tell me that they have been converted to Socialism by what they have seen done in wartime." War always is a great expander of government's power. World War II in Britain also expanded the sense of community, and reinforced the ethic of mutual provision.

Britain's current problems may be related to an excessive provision for social welfare. But they are more importantly related to complicated social traditions and arrangements that generate inappropriate elites—in education, politics, unions and especially in business. Britain's problems are not the sudden result of post-war "social democracy." They have been coming on for a century, during which Britain's average growth rate has been about half that of its principal competitors.

Richer

Britain's postwar "failure" consists in not matching the unprecedented economic growth of most other European nations. But in Britain, too, the quality of life has risen more since V-E Day than it rose between the Battle of Waterloo and V-E Day. Britain has not been getting poorer for 30 years. It has been getting richer faster than ever, but not as fast as its neighbors have been getting richer.

This is what advanced thinkers call "relative deprivation," and the extent to which such deprivation is painful depends on national psychology, on how keenly

people regret lagging behind. The problem with most American diagnoses of Britain today is that they assume that the British must be as unhappy about "relative deprivation" as Americans,

similarly situated, would be. But some of the attractiveness, as well as the problems, of the United States are related to the fact that the British aren't as unhappy as they "should" be.

Looking—With a Whoop—to '78

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—In honor of the fifth anniversary of this office pool, an event few readers thought they would have to live to see, we will avert our eyes from last year's results—four right out of 14, an all-time low—and go directly to the contest between pundit and reader.

1. Carter's response to the credit crunch New York City expects next summer will be (a) dramatic and generous (b) parsimonious but just enough to keep the wolf from the door (c) headlined by all three daily New York tabloids as "Carter to N.Y.: Drop Daid."

2. In the forthcoming Carter Cabinet shuffle, the first member of the happy band to head for memoir valley will be (a) James Schlesinger (b) Mike Blumenthal (c) Brock Whittlestone.

3. When Gen. George "Ol' Foot-in-Mouth" Brown retires in June as chairman of the Joint Chiefs, his replacement will be (a) Adm. Stansfield Turner, worried about getting his career "fringed" at the CIA (b) one of the current chiefs, Gen. Bernard Rogers, casual-breezy salesman Gen. David Jones or Adm. James Holloway (c) a retired admiral like Elmo Zumwalt, Noel Guylor or Daniel Murphy, (d) retired Gen. Robert Pursley, who was

wiretapped by the FBI at the behest of Al Haig, or (e) NATO commander Al Haig.

4. The hottest best-seller of the year will be (a) "Scorpions" by Judith Krantz, (b) "In Search of Identity," Sadat's memoirs (c) Haldeman's "The Ends of Power" or Nixon's as-yet-untilled memoirs (d) John Ehrlichman's new novel.

5. The next man to become a force on the international scene will be (a) Francois Mitterrand (b) Elliot Richardson, who saved the U.S. from great mischief by scuttling "the law of the sea" (c) Wang Tung-hsing (d) Konstantin Katushev.

6. At the year's end, opinion polls will list the Republican front runner as (a) Howard Baker (b) Jerry Ford (c) Ronald Reagan (d) John Connally, Bob Dole, Jim Thompson, Bob Packwood or some other dark horse.

7. President Carter's biggest political headache will be (a) the fall of Tip O'Neill (b) a loss of 40 seats in the House (c) the rise of Jerry Brown (d) a sense of lame-duckness.

8. The Republicans' biggest headache will be (a) the double defection of Koreagate (b) a gain of 20 seats in the House (c) the John Connally-Saudi Arabia-Bert Lance connection (d) bitterness

over the Ford-Reagan split on the Panama Canal.

9. The Panama Canal treaty will be (a) approved by the Senate (b) maneuvered into the House and beaten there (c) approved with reservations that will be unwelcome in Latin America (d) used as the trade-off for a stronger SALT stance and support of Taiwan.

10. Condemned as the biggest cover-up of 1978 will be (a) Leon Jaworski, for all bluster and no performance in leading the 44 congressmen on the take from the Koreans (b) Baltimore pol Ben Chiville, Pittsburgh pol Peter Flaherty and Atlanta pol Mike Egan for pushing the politics back in justice (c) the team of Naramore, Kennedy and Becker, Justice Department lawyers who refused to recommend a special prosecutor in the Lance investigation and who dragged a foot until a crucial statute of limitations ran out.

11. Most fascinating revelations of international behind-the-scenes stuff will come out in (a) William Colby's "Honorable Men" (b) the opening of Henry Kissinger's "Dead-Key Scrolls" under the Freedom of Information Act (c) the Chinese connection of Agathe Hildy.

12. By the end of the year, the Midwest will see (a) a separate Israel-Egypt peace (b) three separate deals with Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia (c) a dramatic turnaround in Syria leading to an overall deal (d) assassinations and war.

13. Americans' No. 1 fear will be (a) crime (b) unemployment (c) inflation (d) visits from alien beings.

Carter's Year

14. President Carter's greatest step forward will be (a) learning to use policy in a decent speech (b) learning to use one problem to solve another such as appointing Arthur Burns to run the FBI (c) learning that the campaign is over and governing soon must begin.

15. The President's closet skeleton will be (a) that some reporter will expose the true size and cost of the White House staff (b) that John Moore could tell about the Interrogation (c) what David Babson might tell a publisher for a big contract (d) commercial exploitation of the White House by family and close aides.

16. Congressional investigation of the year will be into (a) John McGarry for the O'Neill power grab of the Federal Election Commission (b) OMB's James McIntyre, if Sen. Edmunds is willing to hire special counsel (c) the go-go banking business in the South (d) the politically motivated White House reversal of the CAB's 4-to-1 ruling favoring Pan Am, which then steered business to Robert Strauss's Texas (Braniff) and Jimmy Carter's Georgia (Delta).

All my guesses are (e), and all my sights are set on a buoyant, hotly political, stimulating year. Were it not for my dreary record on prognostications, I would let out a neoconservative, libertarian whoop for 1978.

Franc's Fall, Rise

A Duvaud writes (DET, Dec. 24-25) that his 14-year-old son has established by means of a chart that the dollar rate of exchange vs. the Swiss franc, which was 4.30 in 1970, should be down to nothing by June 15, 1984. He then asks if your economics editor can "show me where we're wrong."

Apart from pointing out the obvious pitfalls of chartism, which many an investor on Wall Street has discovered, I would like to comment that if the economics editor hasn't been demoted to copy boy after publishing in a prominent place on the financial page during the latter part of February the article reporting that New York house of exchange rate "experts" had predicted the collapse of the Swiss franc this year with a rate around 3 francs to the dollar or better by year's end—he should be.

L. PARKER KENDRICKS, Geneva.

'Grandstanding'

We have come to recognize that the statements made by Sen. Proxmire are usually designed as "grandstanding plays." However, his latest on U.S. taxpayers abroad is certainly his most contemptible to date. Contemptible because he is smart enough to know that what he said is completely untrue. The student in

A Choice for Israel: Security or Territory

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Two possible situations in the Middle East are now on the horizon:

1. Israel has diplomatic relations with Egypt and Jordan, and the borders are open to travelers. Israeli forces have pulled out of most of the Sinai and are leaving the rest. In the West Bank and Gaza, an elected council runs local affairs. Subject to continuing stability, Israel has agreed to withdraw its troops in five years, when residents of the area will vote on its political future. Saudi Arabia has given support to the council and started investing in the area.

2. No peace treaties have been signed. All of Israel's borders remain closed. The Saudis have stopped their subsidy to Egypt, and President Sadat is pleading for U.S. aid; there are reports of discontent in the Egyptian Army. Riots have swept the West Bank and Gaza. King Hussein of Jordan and Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, at an Arab summit conference, announce their renewed support for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Clear Choice

Those alternative scenarios are not far-fetched. Decisions in the next few months or even weeks may have enormous consequences for Israel. There is a chance for the beginning of real peace. There is also a starkly different possi-

bility: intensified hostility, no end in sight.

The choice for Israel was made clear by the Israeli conference last week. Just about everyone can understand, now, what Sadat has to make a settlement possible: a commitment by Israel to leave the West Bank and Gaza at some point. That is the minimum needed to assure Israel's own survival—and to get the support of moderate and conservative Arab opinion.

So far, leading Israeli politicians have not faced the straightforward truth or the consequences likely to stem from Prime Minister Begin, adding said that Israel had to keep an army in the West Bank in opposition, playing the hard game, accused him of making too many concessions.

Security is the reason for refusing, ever, to withdraw from the West Bank and let Arab residents make their life. A secure Israel is the goal in a Middle East settlement. But does staying in the West Bank in fact enhance Israel's security? The question does not answer itself. It requires a look at both military and political considerations.

Before 1967, when in the day war it took the West Bank and Gaza, Israel had only a few thousand troops on its border. Defense spending took 12 per cent of the gross national product. Since 1967 several divisions have been needed to guard borders, and the defense budget is now a draining 38 per cent of the GNP.

Those facts are pointed out by Mattiyahu Peled, a retired Israeli general visiting this year at the Harvard Center for Middle Eastern Studies. He concludes that the additional territory taken in 1967 has greatly complicated the problems of security in Israel.

Concerning the West Bank specifically, Peled notes that before 1967 Jordan kept two army divisions there. Any arrangements for Israeli withdrawal now, whether the area became a neutral state or was attached to Jordan, would certainly put a lower limit on the number of soldiers to be stationed there and on offensive weapons. The topography of the West Bank is such that it can easily be kept in Israeli hands outside the invasion armies or heavy weapons.

Anti-Radical Aim

Politically, the crucial question for Israel is how best to discourage the growth of Arab radicalism and threatening guerrilla activity. The occupation by hardly been a great success in that regard. And if the hope of peace failed by Sadat and Begin were now to be dashed, the result would obviously be to strengthen the radicals who will be dealing with Israel with words instead of arms.

If one looks to examples of the postwar world, the most effective way to turn a page from guerrilla activity to an interest in stability is to give the responsibility of government to a Palestinian Arab minimalist instead of attachment to Jordan. As other than that, the Israelis are potential Arab backers, the Saudis are strongly anti-radical. And the terms of a settlement could exclude alliance with outside power such as the Soviet Union.

The security arguments are not doubtful that there are many other reasons for the Israeli political attitude on the West Bank. One is surely a desire to have the territory for its own sake—for settlement or otherwise. That is understandable, but it is justified if the result is to condemn Israel to a future of indefinite danger?

Prime Minister Begin, in his proposals he took to Israeli widely recognized that how to deal with the Arabs at Palestine is the central question for peace. Will he have the courage now to give a realistic answer? He, as Israel's friends everywhere at this moment of choice, have an obligation to remember the rules.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 29[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Closing Prices, Dec. 26, 1971

	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change	
499 Black Bros	574 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4	5180 Grandco	8 1/2	8 1/2	- 2
1270 Brainer Bros	54 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/4	150 GH Oil	54 1/2	6 1/2	0
25412 Branneds	126	126	123 + 9	144 GH Paper	527 1/2	22 1/2	- 2 1/2
2000 Brando M	512	11 1/2	- 1/4	11 GH ex Life	55 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/4
2533 Bricker	516 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/4	1200 Harbors C	52 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/4
900 BCRP	512 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/4	1000 H Grope A	42 1/2	4 1/2	- 1/4
1275 Can Phone	515	14 1/2	- 1/4	800 Hard Gro A	330	220	- 10
1500 Brunswyk	385	385	385 + 5	2250 Hawker A	52 1/2	6 1/2	0
1000 Budd Auto	57 1/2	7 1/2	- 1/4	3200 H Bay Co	518 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4
530 Sarna Fds	516 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	1125 IAC	518 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4
300 CAE A	511 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/4	100 Indst	59	9	0
2000 Cnd Fw	518	10	+ 1/4	176 Indstms	510	10	0
622 Cal Pow A	536 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/4	1000 Inter-City	58	7 1/2	0
17225 Carrille	515 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/4	113 Int Abqut	365	365	365
2400 C Nor West	514 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4	1200 Koller A	512 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4
1250 Can Perm	517 1/2	16 1/2	- 1/4	300 Inv Grs A	58 1/2	8 1/2	- 1/4
707 Can Trust	529	29	+ 1/4	3700 Jannock A	512 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
1500 C Temp	57 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4	7125 Jannock B	512 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
1630 Cdn Cel	553 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/4	7000 Keller Re	512 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
1753 CI BK Com	523 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/4	500 Kerr A A	512 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
2526 Cdn Trs A	523 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/4	1700 Koller A	58	7 1/2	0
5120 C Utilities	517 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4	1700 Labell A	527 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/4
17000 Casler	59	9	- 1/4	3500 Laccas	335	335	335
1500 Calcas	290	290	290 + 1	100 Lort Cam	350	350	350
10000 Chaffin D	522 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4	2300 LL Lac	219	219	219
1380 C Holiday	515 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/4	5725 Loo Co B	365	365	365
1000 Cdn Sldg	330	330	330 + 1	190 Lush M	475	475	475
8800 Cdn Distrib	58	58	58	4000 MITC	58 1/2	8 1/2	0
3005 Cna Gen	517 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/4	1400 Madan H A	512	12 1/2	- 1/4
3400 Cna Fardy	295	290	290	2215 MAB Ltd	512 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4
1100 Conwest	445	440	440	1000 Majors A	59 1/2	9 1/2	- 1/4
6772 Craslet	385	375	+ 1/2	200 MacDrew H	57 1/2	7 1/2	0
2500 Crush Int	510	10	- 1/4	4975 Moore O	530 1/2	30 1/2	- 1/4
3000 Cyrus	58 1/2	8 1/2	0	300 Murray	511	10 1/2	- 1/4
1491 Danson	515 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/4	100 Mail Trust	512 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4
18425 Dickson	535 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/4	9800 Noranda A	525	24 1/2	- 1/4
2000 Dulacac A	524	24	24	10000 Noranda B	525	24 1/2	- 1/4
600 Du Pont	512 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4	32825 ATcom G	58 1/2	8 1/2	- 1/4
200 Dykes L A	57 1/2	7 1/2	- 1/4	700 Knowsco W	53 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/4
4200 Eser Mid	340	335	340 + 1/2	30100 Calabroad P	56 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/4
2500 Electro A	270	300	265	15000 DeWolf B	512	12 1/2	- 1/4
445 Enaco	545	4 1/2	0	3000 Pembine	327	27	0
5000 Falcon C	485	475	480	52000 Dubuay A	53 1/2	485	5 1/2
2125 Feds Milk	523 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/4	2900 Pambour A	52 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4
1000 Fed Ind A	525 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/4	1245 Pambour C	52 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4
5 Fed Ponds	523 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/4	200 Paltino N V	512	12 1/2	- 1/4
7 Ford Cnds	580	80	80	500 Perlovina	52 1/2	22	- 1/4
2200 Franchis	58 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1/4	150 Pitts Point	52 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/4
100 Fraser A	50 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/4	900 Pitts	52 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/4
1000 Freshleaf	57 1/2	7 1/2	- 1/4	3000 Placer	52 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/4
3500 G M Res	440	435	440 + 5	1700 Rader	512 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4
7000 G Distrib W	125	120	120 - 5	300 Redpath A	512 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4
7227 Gibraltar	485	480	480 - 5	100 Reedpath A	50 1/2	9 1/2	0
345 Griff G	522	22	- 1/4				

Yusuf A. Alghanim & Co. U.S. \$50,000,000

Medium Term Export Credit Facility

Insured in part by the
Foreign Credit Insurance Association

Provided by:
Chase Manhattan Bank, N. A.
Citibank, N. A.
Continental Bank International
Wells Fargo Bank, N. A.
Texas Commerce Bank N. A.
J. Henry Schroder Banking Co.

Agent Bank
Chase Manhattan Bank

Yusuf A. Alghanim & Co. U.S. \$25,000,000

Medium Term Export Credit Facility

Guaranteed in part by the
Export Development Corporation, Canada

Provided by:
Bank of Nova Scotia
Chase Manhattan Bank, N. A.
Wells Fargo Bank, N. A.

Agent Bank
Bank of Nova Scotia

The above borrowings totalling
U.S. \$75,000,000
Export Credit Facilities

arranged for
Yusuf A. Alghanim & Co.

The undersigned has acted as
financial advisor to the borrower

Schroders
J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation
One State Street, New York, N.Y. 10015

40778 Shell Can	517 1/2	17 1/2	
1972 Sherwin	5 1/2	5	1/2
9122 Sibbens	52 1/2	25	25 1/2 + 1 1/2
200 Sigma	33 1/2	22 1/2	33 1/2 + 3
2321 Simmons	45	47 1/2	48 1/2 + 3
1846 Simpson S	5 1/2	7 1/2	
200 Slater Std	57 1/2	7 1/2	
7183 Southern A	52 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2
5810 Stetco A	52 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 + 1/2
200 Steen R	24	23 1/2	24 1/2 + 1/2
540 Tura	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2 + 1/2
1953 Tech Cor A	54 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2 + 1/2
2508 TGN Cor B	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 + 1/2
815 Tex Can	30 1/2	30	30 1/2 + 1/2
345 Thom N A	5 1/2	12	12 1/2 + 1/2
9006 Tor Con	51 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2 + 1/2
1992 Torsar B	51 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2 + 1/2
1242 Traders A	51 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
3450 Trns Al A	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2 + 1/2
16249 Trcan PL	51 1/2	15	15 1/2 + 1/2
1700 Udesa A	51 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2 + 1/2
1603 Union Oil	51 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1050 U Kano	38 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2 + 1/2
2508 U Sisco	37 1/2	7 1/2	
56150 Upp Can	34	32 1/2	32 1/2
109 Vestaron	51 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
20575 Vinyser	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2 + 1/2
302 Weldwood	51 1/2	12	12 1/2 + 1/2
25250 Wetburne	52 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 + 1/2
1500 West Mine	34	34	34 + 1 1/2
68320 Westpac	51 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1250 Woodard A	51 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
145 Yk Bear	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2 + 1/2
116 Yukon C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 + 1/2
Total sales 2,860,359 shares			

Staubach Helps Make the Cowboys Look Best of All

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (UPI)—The first weekend of the real football season, 300 or so young men solemnized the occasion in a three-day, four-night frame of violence. Eighty-four teams were dismissed from the field, and the rest were left with the best of intentions. When the football season begins, the football season begins. When the football season begins, the football season begins.

The evidence adduced on Monday and Tuesday can be seen in the Dallas Cowboys' performance. The Dallas Cowboys' performance was better than any other in the National Football League. The Dallas Cowboys' performance was better than any other in the National Football League.

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versality of their personnel, their professional polish and the commanding presence of Roger Staubach. If he isn't the finest quarterback now in the game, he'll do until a better one shows up.

Exquisite Timing

His long pass is a work of art, an unwavering spiral that travels on a flat trajectory and lands the receiver with exquisite timing. His ability as a ball carrier adds another big weapon to his arsenal. As a midshipman at Annapolis, he was quick to tuck the ball away and run when his receivers were covered, and when he turned pro after four years of active service in the Navy, his penchant for scrambling gave Tom Landry fits.

"There are those times," Vince Lombardi said in "Run to Daylight," the book he did with Bill Heinz, "when, by the nature of his rush, the defense overextends and leaves itself open to a run, so the quarterback can also run has a great advantage."

That's how it is with the Staubach of today, completing his ninth year of two ball. Primarily a passer, he can still run for gain.

One play in particular delighted the eye. On the way to the field goal that put the Cowboys ahead 17-0, Staubach faked a



Roger Staubach

handoff to Robert Newhouse, who didn't go through with the deception. Instead of plunging ahead empty-handed, Newhouse took a step or two and assumed the stance of a blocker protecting the passer. Back in the pocket, Staubach pumped as though preparing to throw deep.

An Easy First Down

At the instant Staubach started to throw, Newhouse spun to face him, and caught the soft

little loss. The play was so neatly synchronized it probably worked on a silent count. Trying to avoid blockers as they rushed the quarterback, the Bears had left Newhouse strictly alone. He rammed over open country for an easy first down.

As quarterback of the Denver Broncos, Craig Morton took his team into the playoffs and passed the Pittsburgh Steelers in the first round. That fact provides some measure of Staubach's quality, for it was Roger who took Morton's job in Dallas away from him five years ago.

Tom Landry, that graven image who shalts the sideline under a hat one size too small for his intellect, is not given to loose talk. He has been quoted to the effect that the 1977 Dallas team had a greater potential than any of its predecessors. He is in a position to know since he coached them all.

Monday brought evidence that the Cowboys had realized their potential. The multiple offense was cooking. Great as he is, Walter Payton made no waves against the Dallas defense.

In the second period, Billy Joe Dupree went into the air with two defenders and came down with Staubach's 22-yard touchdown pass. That made the score 14-0. The Cowboys had had pos-

sion twice before their first touchdown, had advanced to mid-field twice and twice fumbled the ball away. Thus there had been, up to that point, four Dallas marches and two touchdowns—and the Bears didn't have a first down.

Then when they got their first one, they were penalized for spiking the ball while the clock was running. That made it first and 15.

Rams Always Lose

It is difficult to believe that with Fran Tarkenton and Brent McClanahan injured, the Minnesota Vikings will stand any real chance in Dallas Sunday. To be sure, it would have been difficult to believe the Vikings could get safely through the first round if they had been playing anybody but the Los Angeles Rams. The Rams always get into the playoffs and always lose, almost always to Minnesota. In the past they lost on the Vikings' frozen turf. They were confident the result would be different this time in the invigorating smog of their earthly paradise.

Indeed, the impression was that they were too confident. With John Cappelletti and Lawrence McCutcheon running hard, they pounded into Minnesota territory the first time they had possession. The attack was going so well it did not seem a reckless gamble when they decided to run on fourth down with about 2 yards to go. The ball carrier fell, the Vikings took over, and went 70 yards for a touchdown.

The game turned over right there. All the air went out of the Rams and their future coiled away in the mud. There was, of course, no comment from Landry, but now only crippled Minnesota stands between his Cowboys and Super Bowl XII. Not much is certain in pro football, but this is it. If the Cowboys win in New Orleans, Tom Landry will not smile. If they lose, he will not frown, and the hat will fit no better.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Atlanta 86, Indiana 83 (Hawes 20, E. Johnson 12; Roberts 21, Edwards 10). Detroit 111, Detroit 106 (Neal 31, Davis 17, Holmes 17; Laster 20, McCarty 20).

Philadelphia 126, Chicago 125 (McGinnis 27, Erving 23; Johnson 25, Holmberg 16).

Washington 105, Buffalo 87 (Hayes 16, Kuykendall 14; Smith 22, Knight 16).

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Long arm of John Williamson of the Atlanta Hawks gets to the ball but fails to steal it from Tony Robertson of the Atlanta Hawks in game last night in Atlanta. Hawks won.

In Australian Tennis

Briton Halts Newcombe's Comeback

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (AP)—Britain's John Lloyd halted the comeback of John Newcombe with a 3-6, 6-3, 7-5 victory today in the quarterfinals of the Australian Open.

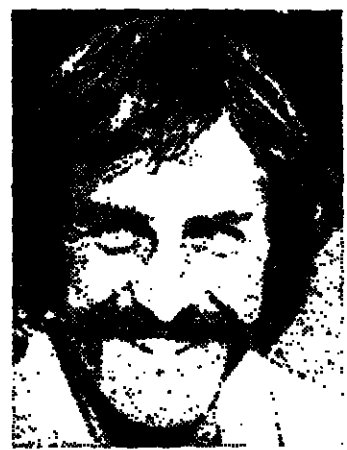
Before a record crowd of 12,000 at center court, the 23-year-old Lloyd returned the powerful Newcombe service with blistering speed and often left his opponent groping at the ball.

Lloyd, however, was not happy with his own service game, saying, "I took some lessons from Low Hoad in Spain a few years ago but I seem to be slipping into my old habits lately. My first serve is a bit dodgy and I didn't smash well at all."

A fitness fanatic, Lloyd has been running all week to prepare for the King's Cup in Britain beginning Jan. 7.

Newcombe, 33, was far below the form he showed in whipping Stan Smith two days earlier.

"It was one of those days when my legs were not moving with my arms and although I was not playing badly, it was hard getting everything coordinated. I was amazed at some of the volleys that I missed," said Newcombe, a three-time Wimbledon champion.



John Newcombe

who has been away from tournaments since 1974.

Lloyd's semifinal opponent will be Bob Ghitlin, Australia, who beat Robin Drysdale, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

Ghitlin has been out of international tennis for five years.

Top-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis also advanced with a 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2 victory over Ray Ruffels.

John Alexander showed that a

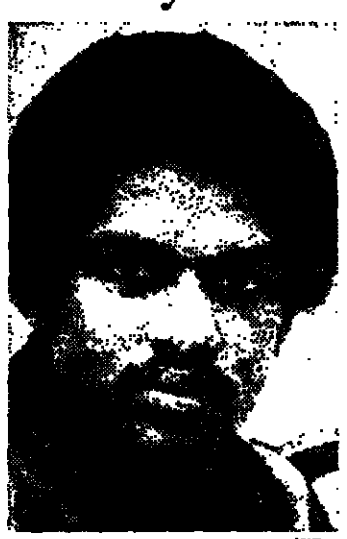
17-year age gap is difficult to overcome, especially on grass courts, as he beat veteran Ken Rosewall, 7-6, 7-6, 4-6, 6-1.

In women's third-round matches, Sue Barker beat Rayni Fox, 6-3, 6-0, and Helen Cawley came from behind in the third set and beat Mona Guerrant, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Tracy Austin May Play In Britain

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Tracy Austin, 15, is expected to be in the United States under-21 women's team to play Britain for the BP Cup at Torquay, in Cornwall, in February, a spokesman of the event said today.

John Barrett, tournament organizer, said: "The United States, after four years of losing to Britain in the final, is seeking to field its best young players. We have high hopes that Tracy Austin will play."



Marques Johnson

Next Great NBA Player: Marques Johnson

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29.—People have been saying many things about Marques Johnson since the day he first set foot on the UCLA campus five years ago. Now that he has moved on to the Milwaukee Bucks, those who follow professional basketball are talking more sweetly than ever. For instance...

Johnson's new coach in Milwaukee, Don Nelson, says: "As a player Marques has absolutely unlimited talent. He could be one of the best forwards ever in the NBA. Right now he's somewhere right around the best rookie. And, as a man, I haven't found a character flaw yet."

"I have to admit I was worried about the UCLA syndrome. Some talented players have come out of there pretty screwed up. But Marques is just the opposite. He's a coach's delight."

Denver Nuggets coach Larry Brown, whose club drafted Johnson last year and nearly signed him before he decided at the 11th hour to return to UCLA for his senior season.

"Marques Johnson is the next great player... If he isn't already."

Johnson, ex-UCLA All-American, college basketball's player of the year in 1977 and the third player selected on the first round of the last draft, never has been the kind to make much of such kudos.

Rather than discuss the impression he has made in only a few months in the NBA, Johnson recently talked about his playing more minutes (33) a night than anyone on the team.

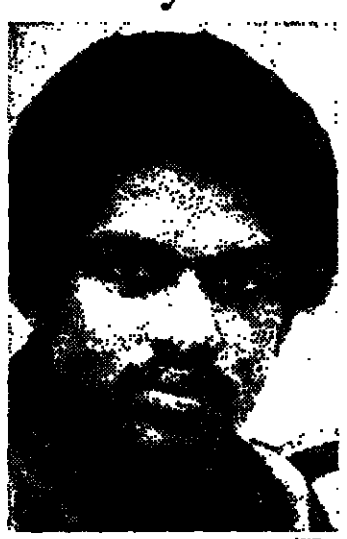
He is already the Bucks' leader by example, a player who despite his inexperience craves the ball in the crunch of fourth quarters.

Not coincidentally, the Bucks are off to a .500-plus start. This collection of college all-stars that includes Johnson and Dave Meyers of UCLA, Kent Benson and Quinn Buckner of Indiana, and Junior Bridgeman of Louisville has already made it clear that seasons like the last one (30-52) are a thing of the past.

"We're all young, so there are no super-all characters to contend with," Johnson said. "Every one gets along great and that attitude seems to carry onto the court."

Is it a problem for someone raised in southern California to move to cold, quiet Milwaukee? "Not really," Johnson said.

Not really," Johnson said.



Marques Johnson

"Sure it's a lot slower; it's a family-type community. But it's a nice place to live."

What about his personal life in the new surroundings?

"There's not a whole lot to reveal," he said. "I live in a one-bedroom apartment in Bagdad, Wis. Being truthful, I don't even know the zip code yet. I have a 2-year-old son who's staying with my parents in L.A. My lady goes to school in Atlanta."

How about life in the NBA? All the travel?

"So far, I like it... especially the money. To be frank," Johnson said. "But the thing that makes it bearable, even fun, is the competition. The chance to play against the best in a chosen field. I also like the uncertainty, not knowing what's gonna happen game in and game out."

"The whole experience is so new, the grind hasn't gotten to me yet. It's all so fresh and exciting, going against guys I've read about. But, yes, I can see where three or four years down

the road this could get to be a drag."

In the meantime, he's learning the pro ways.

"One thing that hurts me now is that I don't know that much about opposing players and teams," he said. "It's total and error. For instance, I had never seen Rudy Tomjanovich play before I covered him in Houston. I didn't know he was such a good shooter. I gave him too much room and he burned me for 30 points."

Proving that he got his priorities straight from his first coach at UCLA, John Wooden, Johnson tightened his defense on Rudy the next time around. Houston's All-Star forward scored 20. So did Johnson.

Johnson's attitude, meanwhile, has been exemplary. Few people (with the possible exception of his new coach, who had never met him before the draft) expected anything less from this almost-too-good-to-be-true player.

"There is absolutely nothing negative I can say about Marques Johnson," Don Nelson says now. "I marvel at him as a player and as a person. You can tell his parents did a hell of a job raising him. His values are in the right place."

© Los Angeles Times.

NFL to Get Another MacAfee at Tight End

By Dave Anderson

ALLAH, Dec. 29 (UPI)—As the tight end of the New York Giants, Ken MacAfee Jr., occasional-ly has been called the Giants' locker-room clown.

When he is the thing I remember best," he says, "was the day a friend of mine, who was a tight end, was with one hand. I was scared to death."

MacAfee Jr. could not hold his own as a tight end. He was a tight end, but he was not a tight end. He was a tight end, but he was not a tight end.

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Ken MacAfee Jr.

Lombardi, then the Giants' offensive coordinator. He played on the Giants' 1958 NFL championship team and on the 1959 team that lost to the Baltimore Colts in overtime. But at Alabama, he had never earned his degree. He enlisted in the Marines during the Korean conflict. After his discharge, he joined the Giants, who had scouted him on the Quantico base team. When he settled in Brooklyn, Mass., where he is now a salesman for the P.O. Phillips machine firm, he did not let his son much into football.

"Some of the kids who did play at that age either got hurt or got sick of football," Ken MacAfee Jr. said. "I can never thank my father enough for what he did."

Two years later, he was permitted to play football and line backer in junior high school, then he made the Brooklyn High varsity as a 6-2, 190-pound freshman tight end and defensive tackle. As a schoolboy All-American he also was recruited by Penn State and Southern Cal among dozens of other colleges.

Alma Paraghi was the Notre Dame coach then, he recalled, "and he assured me I would be tried on offense. Penn State and Southern Cal didn't."

Problem for Big Players

That's often a problem for big players. Some coaches prefer to put their biggest players on defense. Larry Coker, for example, almost was a linebacker at Syracuse before Ben Schwartzwalder decided to keep him at fullback. And another Notre Dame player, Walt Patulski, was used as defensive end by Paraghi although he had been a feared high school fullback. But for Ken MacAfee Jr., tight end has been his only position.

"I love it," he said. "You've got to be part pass receiver, part offensive tackle and part half-back."

As a consensus All-American

and the winner of the Walter Camp Award, he caught 54 passes for 791 yards and six touchdowns this season. Although the Tampa Bay Bucs are not about to tip their hand, some NFL people believe the Bucs will make him the No. 1 choice May 2 in the college draft.

"Turn It Around"

"Abe Gitten," he said of the Bucs' assistant coach, "was at one of our games and he told me, 'I wish you could make up tomorrow for us.' And if Tampa Bay drafts me, fine, I'll do the best I can for them. I'm not concerned about their record up to now. They'll turn it around pretty soon."

Ken MacAfee Jr., sometimes hopes to succeed Dave Casper of the Oakland Raiders as the NFL's premier tight end.

"I think Casper's the best," he said. "Russ Francis is good, and Riley Odoms is good, but Dave Casper is the best. He went to Notre Dame but I don't know

him. He graduated the year before I came here. But someday I hope that I'm the best tight end in pro football. I like to set my goals high."

"That's why he plans to be a dentist, too. Not many All-American football players take a predoctoral course."

"Back home a friend of mine, Bill Monowick, who was an All-American tackle at Holy Cross a few years ago, advised me that as long as I was going to college, to study something worthwhile. I always liked working with my hands and working with people, so I decided to be a dentist. It hasn't been easy. Coming back from a long hard practice, I'd look at my books and look at my bed and look back at my books. Most of the time I studied instead of going to sleep. You do what you have to do if you want something bad enough."

In the Cotton Bowl game, Ken MacAfee Jr. will want a national championship for Notre Dame bed enough.

Athletic Scholarship

Cowins said Holtz later acknowledged his decision may have been "a little hasty," although the coach did not change his mind. The players were suspended only from the bowl game. They have not been removed from the team, nor have they lost their athletic scholarships.

NHL Standings

CANADIAN CONFERENCE

Pacific Division

Sayside Division

Central Division

Atlantic Division

Western Division

Eastern Division

Western Division

Eastern Division

Western Division

Eastern Division

Western Division

Eastern Division

Western Division

Eastern Division

Western Division

Eastern Division

terrible had happened" and because he wanted to "salvage what little career I have left at the University of Arkansas." He said the "rash judgment" by coach Lou Holtz would hurt his future.

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Observer

Tough All Over

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—It was a typical New England winter day. Dusk fell in mid-afternoon. The highway was slushy and a snowy rain concealed as key deposits on the windshield.

Driving required attention. In clear weather traffic on this turnpike moves at 70 miles an hour so easily that drivers tend to doze and leave the driving to the car. Now, however, we were aware of danger and awake and doing the driving ourselves, and it was not unpleasant.



Baker

Then I made a mistake. I turned on the radio. The radio is a noble machine, but in our time it has been perverted into an instrument for crushing the human spirit. This day the radio was going about its foul labor with a zest that would have earned it, in the old days, a promotion in the Gestapo.

It painted a picture of meteorological devastation from New York to Boston. Thousands of cars were said to be colliding on slick, dangerous, icy roads. It announced that "several" advisory had been issued by appropriate organs of the state cautioning everyone that highway travel was perilous.

It takes an excellent spirit to continue enjoying a challenging drive through New England while the radio is forecasting doom at the steering wheel, but I might have managed had the radio not had powerful reserves in its arsenal. At closely spaced intervals it interrupted the weather catastrophe to report the deaths of persons burned in fires and strangled in falling airplanes. It reminded me that the Congress had been a disaster this year, the President a disappointment, and the economy a failure.

All the juices were draining out of my little adventure. Perhaps so, said the radio, but you would do better to worry about your lungs than your little adventures. Those lungs were pink and lovely when you came into the world, said the radio, but they would not stay pink and lovely if you abused them.

"What can I do to keep my lungs pink and lovely?" cried my soul. "Don't smoke," advised the radio, "and don't breathe polluted air."

Now the radio, of course, knew I was breathing polluted air. I had just left New York and was in Connecticut, and the closest unpolluted air was located somewhere south of the Saragasso Sea. The radio knew that. Why, then, did it feel obliged to ruin the day for all its listeners by reminding

them that their pink lovely lungs were inevitably becoming black and ugly?

The answer is that the radio is tied into an elaborate network of institutions whose policy is to spread depression throughout the United States. A distinguished New York psychiatrist recently told an interviewer that the characteristic mental problem of the 1970s was depression. He might have gone further without damaging his professional reputation and pointed out that anybody nowadays who is not depressed is probably abnormal.

The radio is not alone in promoting total depression. Television is busy at it, too, and anybody who can read the editorial page of any daily American newspaper without concluding that it's useless to go on should probably turn himself in for psychiatric treatment.

The constant barrage of pollution news, the incessant forecasts of energy depletion, the daily announcement of discoveries that things once thought harmless cause stroke, cancer, heart attack, kidney failure, blindness, liver atrophy, defective births, idiocy—all this is the daily American routine, and there is much more. Rampant consumer fraud, chemical, political breakdown, riot in the moral fabric, kidnapping pregnancies among the unwed, gloom in Wall Street and drought in California.

It is not that there is more bad news nowadays than there used to be. The proportion of bad news to good news has probably been fairly constant in the world since long before the Babylonians. In that time, and even after, everybody realized that weather, that life was invariably fatal to everybody, that society was a tricky business full of tricky people, and that more often than not things went badly wrong.

Lately, however, that ancient wisdom seems to have been lost, at least in the United States. This loss probably occurred in the period between World War II and Vietnam when many Americans seemed to believe they had turned some kind of corner on route to the millennium, and that henceforth everything would be roses.

Vietnam, Watergate, Dallas, you can tell the story of the American reawakening to reality in a series of datelines. From distinction it is a short trip to depression, made shorter nowadays by the marvels of new communications technology. You can be headed into New England, as merry as a bird on a morning in June, and—poof!—push a wrong button on the dashboard and they wrap you in layers of gloom with cherry chatter of death on the icy road and a "heh, heh!" about those once pink and lovely lungs.



First Red Army troops reach Baltic in January, 1945, on Lithuanian coast.

U.S. Film Group Discovers a War in Russia

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW (WP)—When a little-known American company arrived in the Soviet Union to make a TV documentary series on World War II, they got some unexpected rewards:

• Extensive filmed interviews with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and other powerful Communist party figures.

• A first-time-in-30-years opening of the Kremlin's vast film archives.

• The services of more than 500 Soviet film archivists, technicians and editors to comb through millions of feet of war footage.

• A private plane to carry a film crew and editor across the country without delay.

Titled "The Unknown War," the series of 20 one-hour programs is to begin next fall, marked by the show's producers, a New York-based company called "The Unknown War," whose owners want to get into major television production and believe "The Unknown War" will do it for them.

To produce it, the film sought out the best-known authorities on the Soviet Union in World War II and on film documentation: Harrison Salisbury for the history, Isaac Kleiman for the editing and the documentary treatment.

Salisbury, now retired, was the New York Times correspondent here during part of the war; a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and authority on the Soviet Union.

String of Credits

Kleiman, 61, has a string of credits that starts at the legendary beginning of the war, "Victory at Sea," and has continued unbroken for 25 years.

Salisbury laid down the general outlines of the 20 segments and they were brought to the Soviet Union by Fred Weiner, 35-year-old vice-president of Air Time who dreamed up the idea of the television series after a 1976 visit here that impressed him with his own ignorance of the sacrifice and heroism of the Russians in the war.

The Salisbury outlines were reviewed, as Weiner says, "at some very high levels

in the government" and there turned out to be deep interest within the Soviet leadership in the success of the American venture. Weiner got the go-ahead and the project was turned over to the central film-documentary studio in Moscow, repository of millions of feet of Soviet news and propaganda films.

Enter Roman Karmen, a 71-year-old Soviet cinematographer who has manned his camera, he boasts, in four wars over the past 41 years (Spanish Civil War, Sino-Japanese war, World War II, Indo-Chinese-French war). In his own right, a kind of Soviet version of Kleiman, Karmen was the subject of a retrospective of his 60-plus films at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1973.

"When we looked at Salisbury's work, we were deeply moved with the friendly spirit of it," said Karmen. "We saw they had sincere wishes for the truth... They wanted to tell Americans about the sacrifices of the Soviet Union during the war."

Kleiman was hired as advisor and consultant to oversee the actual selection of war footage and the editing to match the general outline of each segment.

As the teams of archivists under Karmen's direction began probing the vast libraries of their central film studio here, they made an astonishing discovery: perhaps 3 million feet of war footage that had never been seen by the public. The films were the "out-takes" that had not got in the finished product of newsreels made throughout the war.

"They were in such a hurry to get the stuff into newsreels that they simply cut out what they wanted and threw the rest into storage," Kleiman said. "We've never really seen it before."

Because of this and other problems, the project has got somewhat behind schedule. But Weiner and Kleiman, who have been here eight times since the proposal was presented to the Soviet Union last year, feel it's generally on track. Two segments are within a few weeks of being finished, and most of the others are in reasonable shape, according to Kleiman.

Under the current plan, the two segments will be flown next month to New York, where the final script under the supervision of Salisbury, Kleiman, Weiner and others will be settled, narrated by

Leicester and the sound will be mixed onto the film.

Most of the Soviet war footage was shot by a special 200-member film unit which operated throughout the conflict on all the fronts, from the Baltic to the Balkans and eastward to Manchuria.

Kleiman, who has spent perhaps half his professional life dealing with archive war footage, says, "No one got closer to the front-line action than these photographers. Some of the sequences are positively unbelievable. In some cases they went beyond their own lines to film things."

According to Karmen, who was a combat cameraman during World War II, 50 of the 250 photographers died in service.

Adhering to Salisbury's outline, Karmen's staff has reviewed and edited much of this footage into programs that will deal with the war as it unfolded, beginning June 22, 1941, when Hitler's armies exploded across the Soviet frontier, and ending more than four years later with the Red Army in shattered Berlin.

Among Episodes

Among the episodes are "The Siege of Leningrad," "The Battle for Moscow," "The Battle for Stalingrad" (two segments for this epic struggle) and a final segment as a requiem and memorial to the vanished victims. Karmen directed the first program, "June 22," and the last, "The Unknown Soldier."

One of the highlights of the series, says the producers, will be an interview with Brezhnev, in his Kremlin office with his great-granddaughter on his knee. The interview was filmed Oct. 26, and Karmen proudly showed a reporter some color slides from the session showing a smiling, relaxed Brezhnev.

"At first I was unhappy with the title 'The Unknown War,'" says Karmen, "because this war was known so well by us. But now I am happy. This is a clever thing, a little ironic, but aimed at the postwar generations who know nothing of the war."

"I was talking recently with some young Americans and asked them what they knew of the war. They asked me if that was the time the Americans and British fought the Russians!"

PEOPLE: Cher Allman Gets Divorced And Custody of Eli

Singer Cher and her husband, 21-year-old son, Eli, have been granted a legal separation in Superior Court in Santa Monica, Calif., from her husband of 2 1/2 years, rock star Gregg Allman, and given custody of their 16-month-old son, Eli. The singer, 31, appeared in court for less than two minutes to court the couple's divorce request for separation or divorce. Allman, 29, leader of the Allman Brothers Band, did not appear in court and was represented by his attorney. They were married in Las Vegas June 30, 1975, three days after Cher's divorce from Sonny Bono, her longtime show-business partner. The singer also has custody of her daughter, Chastity, by her marriage to Bono.

Cher, Mrs. Carter, has kept her wardrobe minimum, she said.

Johnson and Walter, Providence, R.I., doesn't football team. Besides, it doesn't have a fun day. But it has a homecoming—In fact, the homecoming of the state of Rhode Island, her name is Nancy Lynn, Mrs. Stinson, 19, national homecoming queen test sponsored by Johnson Co. and won the "most interesting" title for Rhode Island she will be at the Orange in Miami on New Year's Day all the traditional queen the other 48 states. "It isn't it," Mrs. Stinson said.

Disc jockey Dave Rouse to spend Saturday morning drunk on the air in Ohio, England. Rouse, that he would gulp a straight whiskey every 20 during a two-hour show, onstrate how dangerous drink and drive or to anything requiring traction. Three police officers a police doctor will be studio with him to combat the New Year's Eve.

Shuster magazine owner, Flatt has purchased Angeles Free Press for a closed sum, his company named in Columbus, Joana Finkbeiner, publicist, and trade relations, she said that the company take over operation of Press Jan. 1. She said plans to keep the press, but that Jay Levin of N.Y. has been named publisher. Free Press is an "alternative" newspaper that includes a supplement with sex-oriented art and advertising. Flatt resigned as publisher of an explicit sex magazine in circulation of 3 million, he said that had been cut to Christianity by Ruth A. Stapleton.

While her parents take a nine-day, six-nation tour, Amy Carter is in Colorado for a skiing vacation. It will be her first time on the slopes, Amy, 10, is staying at a resort in Crested Butte, Colo., owned by former Army Secretary Howard Callaway. She will be taking ski lessons on a beginners' slope called Peachtree. Meanwhile, it was announced that Rosalynn Carter has taken her personal hairdresser on the trip with President Carter. The expenses for the hairdresser, her personal secretary, Mary Hoyt, said, will be paid by the U.S. gov-



Apart again: Cher and Gregg Allman.

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